

A general and comparative Statement of the different Powers of EUROPE at one View Population, Revenues, Trade and Manufactures,

DENMARK proper, and its Dominions. 163,041 square miles Len. 240 } 54 & 58 N. Lat. Bre. 114 } 8 & 11 E. Long. Capital, COPENHAGEN. 2,500,000 people 1,002,460 revenue Naval & milit. strength. 20,000 regular 70,000 with militia 26,000 seamen registered 36 ships of the line with frigates Trade & manufactures. Materials for ship building. NORWAY , subject to DENMARK. Capital, BERGEN. 200,000 revenue 30,000 soldiers 14,000 seamen Produces great quantities of Timber. SWEDEN . 76,835 square miles Len. 800 } 56 & 69 N. Lat. Bre. 500 } 19 & 30 E. Long. Capital, STOCKHOLM. People uncertain.	1,000,000 revenue 40,000 troops Navy fallen to decay. Naval stores, wrought iron. RUSSIA , and its Dominions. 4,161,685 square miles Len. 1300 } 47 & 72 N. Lat. Bre. 1100 } 23 & 65 E. Long. Capit. PETERSEBURGH. 24,000,000 people 6,000,000 revenue 300,000 land forces 15,000 sailors 36 ships beside frigates Timber & naval stores. SCOTLAND , united to ENGLAND. 27,794 square miles Len. 300 } 54 & 59 N. Lat. Bre. 190 } 1 & 6 W. Long. Capital, EDINBURGH. 1,500,000 people Fisheries, lawns, and thread. WALES . 7,011 square miles Len. 130 } 51 & 54 N. Lat. Bre. 69 } 2 & 5 W. Long. 300,000 people	7 or 8000-revenue Black cattle and wool. ENGLAND . 49,456 square miles Len. 380 } 50 & 56 N. Lat. Bre. 300 } 2 E. & 6 W. Long. Capital, LONDON. 7,000,000 people 13,000,000 revenue with Scotland, 40,000 troops in peace 150,000 in war 12 or 15,000 seamen in peace 80,000 in time of war, with Scotland. Very large fleet. Corn, wine, tin, lead, coals, hardware, and woollen cloths. IRELAND , subject to ENGLAND. 27,457 square miles Len. 280 } 51 & 55 N. Lat. Bre. 160 } 6 & 10 W. Long. Capital, DUBLIN. 2,000,000 people 500,000 revenue A large body of land forces Linen cloths, and salted provisions.	FRANCE . 138,687 square miles Len. 600 } 42 & 51 N. Lat. Bre. 500 } 5 W. & 3 E. Lon. 20,000,000 people 12,000,000 revenue Capital, PARIS. 400,000 soldiers in war 200,000 — in peace Navy very much reduced. Wines, silks, brandy, toys, and cambrics. SPAIN . 150,763 square miles Len. 700 } 36 & 44 N. Lat. Bre. 500 } 10 & 3 E. Long. Capital, MADRID. 9,000,000 people 5 or 8,000,000 revenue 110,000 in war 70,000 in peace 70 ships of war Fine wool, fruits, wrought iron, and wine. PORTUGAL . 27,851 square miles Len. 300 } 37 & 42 N. Lat. Bre. 100 } 7 & 10 W. Long.	Capital, LISBON. 2,000,000 people 3,500,000 revenue Small military force 17 ships of war Wines, fruits, and salt. GERMANY . 181,631 square miles Len. 600 } 45 & 55 N. Lat. Bre. 520 } 5 & 19 E. Long. Capital, VIENNA. 21,000,000 people 7,000,000 revenue 453,500 land forces Porcelain, toys, and linen. HOLLAND , or DUTCH NETHERLANDS. 7,546 square miles Len. 150 } 51 & 54 N. Lat. Bre. 140 } 2 & 7 E. Long. Capital, AMSTERDAM. 2,000,000 people 2,500,000 revenue 40,000 in peace Hurt in time of war A respectable navy Monopoly of spices, herings, and pottery.	AUSTRIA FRENCH NETH Len. 200 } 49 & Bre. 200 } 2 & Austrian C BRUSSE French C LISL Corn, cambric PRUSSIA nions 51,281 square Cap. KONING Very consider nue 180,000 in p 300,000 in w Naval stores. POLAND , THUAN 226,414 square Len. 700 } 46 & Bre. 600 } 16 & Capital, WA 14,000,000 p 444,000 re 400,000 caval 70,000 in L 12,300 Poland, 7,460 Lithuan
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EUROPE at one View; containing their Names, Capitals, Square Miles, Extent and Situation, and Manufactures, Naval and Military Strength.

Capital, LISBON.
 500,000 people
 50,000 revenue
 1 military force
 ships of war
 s, fruits, and salt.
 GERMANY.
 631 square miles
 50 } 45 & 55 N. Lat.
 20 } 5 & 19 E. Long.
 Capital, VIENNA.
 500,000 people
 50,000 revenue
 33,500 land forces
 lain, toys, and li-
 LLAND, or
 H NETHERLANDS.
 6 square miles
 50 } 51 & 54 N. Lat.
 40 } 2 & 7 E. Long.
 al, AMSTERDAM.
 50,000 people
 50,000 revenue
 50,000 in peace
 in time of war
 pectable navy.
 ocly of spices, her-
 s, and pottery.

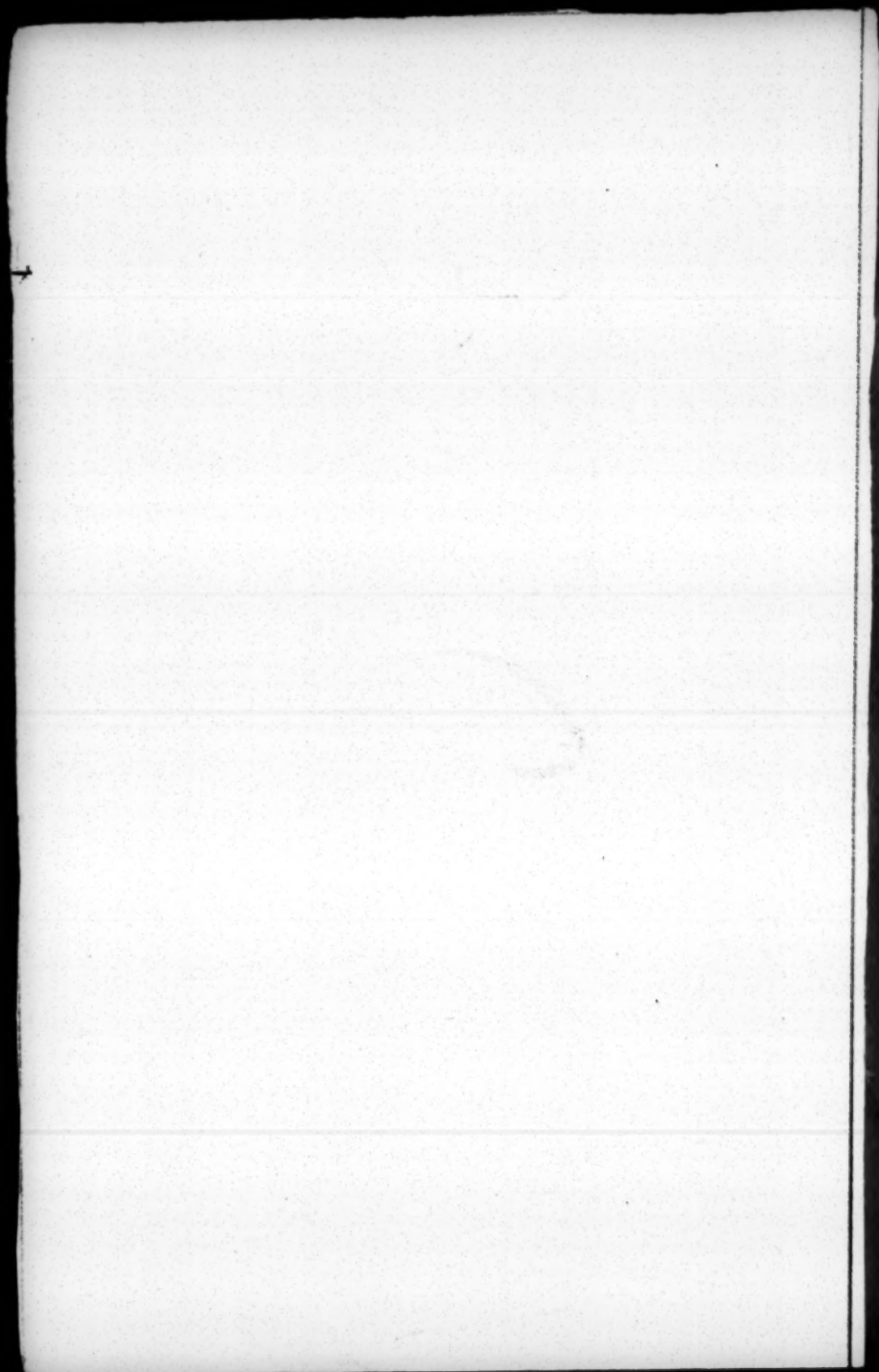
AUSTRIAN and
 FRENCH NETHERLANDS.
 Len. 200 } 49 & 52 N. Lat.
 Bre. 200 } 2 & 7 E. Long.
 Austrian Capital,
 BRUSSELS.
 French Capital,
 LISLE.
 Corn, cambrics, & laces.
 PRUSSIAN Domi-
 nions.
 51,281 square miles
 Cap. KONINGSBURGH.
 Very considerable reve-
 nue
 180,000 in peace
 300,000 in war
 Naval stores.
 POLAND, with LI-
 THUANIA.
 226,414 square miles
 Len. 700 } 46 & 57 N. Lat.
 Bre. 600 } 16 & 34 E. Long.
 Capital, WARSAW.
 14,000,000 people
 444,000 revenue
 400,000 cavalry in Pol.
 70,000 in Lithuania
 12,300 Poland, ordinary
 7,460 Lithuania, army

Corn, and naval stores
 from Dantzick.
 HUNGARY.
 36,060 square miles
 Len. 300 } 45 & 49 N. Lat.
 Bre. 200 } 17 & 23 E. Long.
 Capital, PRESEBURGH.
 2,500,000 people
 50,000 light horse
 Corn, metals, drugs, &
 salts.
 SWITZERLAND.
 Len. 260 } 45 & 48 N. Lat.
 Bre. 100 } 6 & 11 E. Long.
 Capital, BERNE.
 2,000,000 people
 Revenue uncertain
 13,000 troops
 Manufactures from the
 loom.
 TURKEY in EUROPE.
 151,800 square miles
 Len. 1000 } 36 & 49 N. Lat.
 Bre. 900 } 17 & 40 E. Lon.
 Capital,
 CONSTANTINOPLE.
 400,000 effective men
 Immense revenue
 Fruits, carpets, coffee,
 &c.

ITALY, containing
 many States.
 70,056 square miles
 Len. 600 } 38 & 47 N. Lat.
 Bre. 400 } 17 & 19 E. Long.
 Capital, ROME,
 under the Pope.
 143,000 people
 1,000,000 revenue
 20,000,000 inhabitants
 in all the states.
 SAVOY, belonging to
 the King of Sardinia.
 Capital, TURIN.
 500,000 revenue
 40,000 troops in war
 15,000 in peace.
 MILAN, belonging to
 the Emperor.
 300,000 revenue
 30,000 forces.
 GENOA, a Republic.
 150,000 people
 Manufactures velvets &
 damasks.
 VENICE, a Republic.
 200,000 people
 8,000,000 ducats reve-
 nue, 20/4 each ducat

16,000 regular troops
 10,000 militia
 Small fleet.
 TUSCANY, under its
 own Prince.
 Capital, FLORENCE.
 70,000 people
 500,000 revenue
 30,000 troops
 Wines, fruits, gold and
 silver stuffs.
 LUCCA, a Republic.
 120,000 people
 80,000 revenue
 Wines and Olives.
 PARMA, under its own
 Prince.
 50,000 people
 100,000 revenue
 Silks and fruits.
 NAPLES, under the
 King of Sicily.
 350,300 people
 750,000 revenue
 Wines.
 MANTUA, under the
 Emperor.
 16,000 people
 Silks.

St. MARINO, a Re-
 public for 1300 Years.
 5000 people.
 LORETTO, famous
 for an image of the
 Virgin Mary loaded
 with jewels, gold, &c..
 MALTA, an Island.
 Len. 20 } 35 N. Lat.
 Bre. 12 } 15 E. Long.
 1000 knights.
 SICILY, an Island in
 the Mediterranean Sea,
 under the King of Na-
 ples.
 Capital, PALERMO.
 120,000 people
 Corn.
 SARDINIA, an Island
 under the King of
 that name.
 Capital, CAGLIARI.
 15,000 people
 5000 revenue
 Corn and wine.
 CORSICA, an Island.
 Capital, BASTIA.
 120,000 people.



GEOGRAPHICAL
QUESTIONS
AND
ANSWERS;
WITH A BRIEF
CHRONOLOGY
OF THE
KINGS OF ENGLAND,
FROM THE INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR,
THEIR ORDER OF SUCCESSION FROM THE
CONQUEST, THE NUMBER OF YEARS EACH
KING REIGNED, WITH THE PRINCIPAL
EVENTS WHICH MARK'D EACH REIGN:
TO WHICH IS PREFIX'D A GENERAL STATEMENT
OF THE DIFFERENT
POWERS OF EUROPE,
AT ONE VIEW,
CONTAINING
THEIR NAMES, CAPITALS, SITUATIONS, REVE-
NUES, TRADE, NAVAL AND MILITARY
STRENGTH.

For the Instruction of YOUNG MINDS.

ETON:

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STREET.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
FROM THE FOUNDATION
TO THE PRESENT TIME

OF THE CITY OF LONDON

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GEOGRAPHICAL
QUESTIONS

A N D

ANSWERS.

Q. WHAT is geography?

A. A description of the world, as it is composed of land and water.

Q. What is the size of the earth?

A. Its diameter is nearly eight thousand miles, and the circumference about twenty-five thousand, which is divided into three hundred and sixty degrees, each of which contains sixty geographical, or sixty-nine and a half of English miles; and is also conceived to be divided into sixty minutes.

Q. What do you mean by the axis of the earth?

A. An imaginary line, on which it is supposed to turn once in twenty-four hours; the

A 2

extreme

extreme points of which are called the poles of the earth, and are useful in determining the situation and distance of places, measured from the equator.

Q. What is the form of the earth?

A. Round or spherical.

Q. By what means is the world represented?

A. By globes or maps, the first spherical bodies, the other plain figures.

Q. How many sorts of globes are there?

A. Two; one called the terrestrial, to represent the earth; the other the cœlestial, to represent the heavens.

Q. How is the situation of places determined?

A. By their latitude and longitude.

Q. What do you mean by latitude?

A. How far they lie north or south.

Q. What is longitude?

A. How far they lie east or west.

Q. How are these discovered?

A. By imaginary circles, delineated on the globes or maps.

Q. What do you mean by the equator or equinoctial?

A. It



A. It is a great circle, dividing the earth into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemisphere, from which the degrees of latitude are counted to the north and south poles : no place can have latitude of more than ninety degrees.

Q. What is the zodiac ?

A. The path of the twelve signs, cutting the equator obliquely, in which is another circle called the ecliptic or sun's path.

Q. How many equinoxes are there ?

A. Two ; the one called vernal, about the twenty-first of March, the other autumnal, about the twenty-third of September.

Q. What do you mean by equinox ?

A. Equal night and day, which happens all over the world at those times.

Q. How many solstices are there ?

A. Two ; one called the summer solstice, about the twenty first of June ; the other the winter solstice, about the twenty-second of December.

Q. Why are they so called ?

A. Because at those times, the sun being at its greatest distance from the equator, appears
for

for a short time to be at a stand, before it returns to it.

Q. What are the names of the twelve signs?

A. Aries, taurus, gemini, cancer, leo, virgo, libra, scorpio, sagittarius, capricorn, aquarius, pisces.

Q. What are the two tropics called?

A. Cancer and capricorn.

Q. Why are they so called?

A. Because the sun, when in these signs, seems to turn back from his course.

Q. How did the Antients distinguish the earth.

A. By zones or belts.

Q. How many are there?

A. Five; one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid.

Q. Which is the torrid zone?

A. That part of the earth which lies between the two tropics, and was supposed by the Antients, from its heat to be uninhabitable; it extends twenty three degrees and a half on each side the equator.

Q. Which are the two temperate?

A. Those

A. Those places which lie between the tropics and the polar circles, and enjoy a moderate heat ; each containing 43 degrees.

Q. Where lie the two frigid ?

A. Between the polar circles and the poles, and are so called because most part of the year it is extremely cold ; they are of the same extent as the torrid.

Q. How much is land ?

A. About one quarter, and the other three water.

Q. How is land divided ?

A. Into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes or promontories, coasts, mountains and valleys.

Q. What is a continent ?

A. A large tract of land, containing several countries not entirely separated by water, as Europe.

Q. Into how many continents is it divided ?

A. Two, besides the islands, the eastern and western ; the eastern is subdivided into three great parts, Europe, on the north west, Asia, on the north east, and Africa, on the south ; the western consists of north and south America, joined

joined by the Isthmus of Darien, sixty or seventy miles broad.

Q. What is an island?

A. A smaller part of land entirely surrounded by water, as Britain, Ireland, and the Isle of Wight.

Q. What is a peninsula?

A. Land almost surrounded by water as the Morea in Greece, Jutland in Denmark, and Crim Tartary by the Black sea.

Q. What is an isthmus?

A. A neck of land which joins a peninsula to the neighbouring country, as the isthmus of Corinth in the Morea; Suez, lying between the Mediterranean and Red seas, which joins Asia to Africa, and is sixty miles over; and Darien, which joins North and South America.

Q. What is a cape or promontory?

A. High land extending itself into the sea, the end of which is called a cape.

Q. Which are the capes of most note in Europe?

A. North Cape to the north of Lapland; the Naze to the south of Norway; Cape Clear

to

to the south of Ireland; the Lizard to the south west of England; Cape de la Hogue on the coast of Normandy in France; Cape Finisterre to the north west of Spain; Cape St. Vincent to the south west of Portugal.

Q. What is a coast or shore?

A. That part of land, which borders on the sea-side.

Q. What is a mountain?

A. A rising part of land, which, if it only rises to a small height, is called a hill; a mountain which casts out fire, is called a volcano, as *Ætna* in Sicily, *Vesuvius* in Italy, and *Hecla* in Iceland.

Q. What is a valley?

A. A plain or level country furrounded by hills.

Q. By what names are the other parts called?

A. Woods, which are tracts of land covered with trees; a large wood is called a forest, a small one a grove; there are also deserts, which are barren countries producing nothing.

Q. How is water divided?

B

A. Into

A. Into oceans, seas, gulphs, straits, lakes, rivers and marshes.

Q. What is an ocean?

A. A large body of water, which separates one part of the world from another.

Q. How many oceans are there?

A. Three; the Atlantic, which separates the eastern continent from America, and is three thousand miles broad; the Pacific ocean, which divides America from Asia, and is ten thousand miles in breadth; and the Indian, which lies between the East Indies and Africa, and is three thousand miles over.

Q. What is a sea?

A. A less body of water, which separates one country from another, as the Mediterranean and Red seas.

Q. What is a gulph?

A. An arm of the sea, almost surrounded by land, as the gulphs of Venice, between Turkey and Italy; of Bothnia and Finland in Sweden, with many others; a small gulph is called a bay, as the Bay of Biscay on the coast of France, and a little bay is called a creek.

Q. What

Q. What is a strait?

A. A narrow passage out of one sea into another, as the straits of Gibraltar at the entrance of the Mediterranean, the straits of Constantinople in Turkey, and of Dover, which lies between England and France.

Q. What is a lake?

A. A great body of standing water surrounded by land, as the lake of Constance in Germany, of Geneva in Switzerland, with the lakes Ladoga and Onega in Russia.

Q. What is a River?

A. A large body or stream of fresh water: a small river is called a rivulet or brook; a marsh, fen, bog, or morass, is a collection of water mixed with mud.

Q. How is the earth divided with respect to its inhabitants?

A. Into empires, kingdoms, and republics.

Q. What is an empire?

A. A wide extent of territory, subject to one sovereign called Emperor, as the Russian empire, the Turkish empire, and the empire of Germany.

Q. What is a kingdom?

A. A smaller extent of territory, subject also to one sovereign called King, as the kingdom of Great Britain, &c.

Q. What is a republic?

A. A country where the sovereign power is in the hands of many, as the republic of Holland, of Venice, and Genoa.

Q. Which are the four quarters of the world?

A. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Q. Which are the north, south, east, and west sides of a map, or the four cardinal points.

A. The top north, the bottom south, the right-hand east, and the left hand west.

E U R O P E.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Europe?

A. Three thousand miles in length, and two thousand five hundred in breadth.

Q. How is it bounded?

A. On

A. On the west by the Atlantic ocean, which separates it from America ; on the south by the Mediterranean, which separates it from Africa ; on the east by the Archipelago, the Black sea, and the river Don in Russia, which separate it from Asia ; and on the north by the frozen ocean.

Q. What is the climate of Europe ?

A. In general very temperate, no part of it lying within the torrid zone ; the northern parts indeed, namely, Russia, Sweden, and Norway, experience the two extremes of heat and cold.

Q. What is its soil in general ?

A. Very fertile in most countries, the produce of the whole being such as to afford all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life.

Q. Which are the principal European isles ?

A. Great Britain ; Ireland subject to it ; and Iceland.

Q. How is Great Britain divided ?

A. Into two parts, England and Scotland.

Q. How

Q. How many counties are there in England?

A. Forty, and twelve in Wales, making together fifty two.

Q. What is the length and breadth of it?

A. Three hundred and eighty miles in length, and three hundred in breadth.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Scotland?

A. Three hundred miles in length, and one hundred and ninety in breadth.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Ireland?

A. Two hundred and eighty-five miles in length, and one hundred and sixty broad, in the widest part.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into four great Provinces, Leinster the eastern, Ulster the northern, Munster the southern, and Connaught the western province.

Q. Which is the largest country in Europe?

A. Russia, being one thousand five hundred

dred miles in length, and one thousand one hundred in breadth; and has Petersburg for its capital.

Q. What is the climate and soil of Russia?

A. Very different in different parts; it experiences the extremes of heat and cold.

Q. What are its chief articles of commerce?

A. Its timber and naval stores.

Q. Which is the chief town of England?

A. London.

Q. What is its produce and manufactures?

A. Corn in abundance, tin, all sorts of hardware, woollen cloths, and coals.

Q. Of Scotland?

A. Edinburgh.

Q. What are its chief exports?

A. Threads, lawns, and linen, of their own manufacture; their fisheries form no small article of commerce.

Q. What are the isles of Scotland called?

A. The Shetland, the Orkney, and the Hebrides, or western isles.

Q. Which is the chief town of Ireland?

A. Dublin,

A. Dublin, famous for its linen trade ; this country exports also vast quantities of salted provisions and butter, and is subject to England. The isle of Wight, the Scilly isles at the Land's end, and four others in the English channel are also belonging to it, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark.

Q. Of Sweden ?

A. Stockholm.

Q. From what does the chief wealth of it arise ?

A. From its mines of silver, lead, copper, and chiefly iron.

Q. Of Denmark ?

A. Cöpenhagen : east and west Greenland, famous for the whale fisheries, with Iceland and the Faro isles, are also subject to Denmark.

Q. Of Norway ?

A. Bergen, or Christiana, subject to Denmark ; it produces all sorts of timber, and is very mountainous.

Q. Of France ?

A. Paris.

A. Paris.

Q. What are its chief manufactures?

A. Wines, cambrics, and brandy.

Q. Of French Flanders?

A. Lisle, famous for its thread.

Q. Of Austrian Flanders?

A. Brussels, where much lace is manufactured.

Q. Of Holland?

A. Amsterdam; the East India Company had the monopoly of spices

Q. How is Holland divided?

A. Into seven parts, called the Seven United Provinces.

Q. Of the King of Prussia's German dominions?

A. Berlin.

Q. Of the King of England's?

A. Hanover.

Q. How many circles in Germany?

A. Nine; Westphalia, Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, Franconia,

conia, Suabia, Bavaria, and Austria;

Q. Of Bohemia?

A. Prague.

Q. Of Moravia?

A. Olmutz.

Q. Of Spain?

A. Madrid.

Q. What are its chief articles of commerce?

A. Wines, particularly sack, sherry, and mountain; fruits, iron, and fine wool; it imports also vast quantities of gold and silver, from the mines in South America.

Q. Of Portugal?

A. Lisbon, from whence the wine of that name comes: red port also is made at Oporto; it likewise exports salt and fruits.

Q. What foreign settlements has it?

A. Brazil in South America, which yields abundance of diamonds, drugs, indigo, and the Brazil wood used in dying; the island of Madeira in the Atlantic ocean, where much wine of its own name is made.

Q. Of

Q. Of Italy ?

A. Rome ; this country is divided into several states, each having a distinct form of government ; so famous in history now of little note.

Q. Of Switzerland ?

A. Berne.

Q. How is Switzerland divided ?

A. Into thirteen cantons.

Q. What is the chief town of Hungary ?

A. Presburgh.

Q. Of Poland ?

A. Warsaw ; this country abounds in corn and timber.

Q. Of Polish Prussia ?

A. Dantzick, from whence the corn is exported in vast quantities.

Q. Of the kingdom of Prussia ?

A. Koningsburgh.

Q. Of Germany ?

A. Vienna ; the mineral waters of this country are much esteemed and resorted to.

Q. Of Turkey in Europe?

A. Constantinople.

Q. What does it produce?

A. Figs, olives, citrons, and other fruits, in very high perfection, with some drugs; it has many islands in the Archipelago and Levant seas, belonging to it, being part of Antient Greece.

Q. Of Sicily?

A. Palermo.

Q. Of Sardinia?

A. Cagliari.

Q. Of Corsica?

A. Bastia.

Q. Where are the three last mentioned places situated?

A. They are islands in the Mediterranean sea.

Q. What particular seas are there in Europe?

A. The Mediterranean, the Black, the White, and the Baltic seas.

Q. What

Q. What particular mountains?

A. The Doffrine hills, which run from south to north, between Norway and Sweden; the Carpathian mountains, between Poland and Hungary; the Alps, which divide France from Italy; the Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain; and the Apennines, which run the whole length of Italy.

Q. What are the rivers of most note?

A. In England, the Thames, the Severn, and Humber

In Germany, the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, and Oder.

In Russia, the Wolga, the Don, and Nieper.

In France, the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, and Seine.

In Holland, the Rhine, the Maese, and Scheld.

In Spain, the Duero, the Tagus, and Guadiana.

In Poland, the Wesel, the Nieper, the Bog, and Niester.

In

In Italy, the Po, the Var, the Arno and Tiber.

In Scotland, the Forth, the Tay, and Spey.

In Ireland, the Shannon, the Ban, the Boyne, and Liffey.

In Turkey in Europe, the Danube, the Neister, the Nieper, the Don.

A S I A.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Asia?

A. About four thousand eight hundred miles in length, from east to west? and four thousand three hundred in breadth, from north to south.

Q. What is the Air of Asia?

A. Remarkable for its serenity.

Q. Is the soil fertile?

A. Particularly so; the most delicious fruits, fragrant spices, wholesome drugs, and rich metals, being the produce of this quarter of the globe.

Q. How is it bounded?

A. On

A. On the north by the Frozen ocean ; on the east by the Pacific ocean, which separates it from America ; on the west by the Red sea, which separates it from Africa ; the Levant and Black seas, the Archipelago, and the river Don, which separate it from Europe ; and on the south by the Indian ocean.

Q. How is it divided ?

A. Into north and south.

Q. Which are the Northern parts of Asia ?

A. Turkey, Georgia, Siberia, and Great Tartary.

Q. What is the chief town of Turkey in Asia ?

A. Aleppo, the capital of Syria.

Q. What does it produce ?

A. Abundance of different fruits, drugs, coffee, carpets, &c. and is famous for its antiquities.

Q. What is the capital of Georgia ?

A. Teflis.

Q. Of Siberia ?

A. Tobolski.

A. Tobolski.

Q. Of Great Tartary?

A. Astrachan.

Q. Which are the southern countries of Asia?

A. Arabia, Persia, China, India within the Ganges, or Mogul empire, and India beyond the Ganges.

Q. What is the capital of Arabia?

A. Mecca, the birth place of the famous impostor Mahomet.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into three parts, called Arabia petræa, or stony Arabia; Arabia deserta, or desert; Arabia felix, or the happy; the last has a very fertile soil, and produces abundance of perfumes, and is famous for its dates.

Q. Of Persia?

A. Ispahan.

Q. What are its produce, and manufactures?

A. Fruits, wine, and drugs: and its manufactures

manufactures in silk and mohair are equal to any in the world.

Q. Of China?

A. Peking; Nankin and Canton are also very large cities; this country, which is of immense extent, and very populous, produces cotton, rice, and tea, and the people manufacture vast quantities of silk and earthen ware, generally called china.

Q. Of India within the river Ganges, or Mogul empire?

A. Dehli, Agra.

Q. Of India beyond the Ganges?

A. Pegu, Siam.

Q. What are the rivers of most note in Asia?

A. The Indus, Ganges, Tigris, and Euphrates.

Q. What mountains are there?

A. Olympus, Taurus, Caucasus, and Ararat, Lebanon and Hermon, famous in sacred as well as in profane history.

D

Asia

Asia also abounds in fruitful islands subject to different states.

A F R I C A.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Africa?

A. About four thousand three hundred miles in length, and three thousand five hundred in breadth, from east to west.

Q. What is the climate of Africa?

A. In many parts insupportable to an European, from its situation between the tropics; the heat also being increased by the sun, from the vast deserts of burning sands.

Q. Are any parts fertile?

A. The coasts only, and banks of rivers.

Q. What are its divisions?

A. First, *Ægypt*; secondly, the *Barbary* coast; and thirdly, the part between the tropic of cancer and the Cape of Good Hope.

Q. How is it bounded?

A. On the north by the Mediterranean sea, which

which separates it from Europe ; on the east by the isthmus of Suez, between the Red and Mediterranean seas, which joins it to Asia ; on the south by the Southern ocean ; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean, which separates it from America.

Q. How is it situated ?

A. Between the tropics, and consequently is very hot, having the sun vertical, or shining, at noon, directly over their heads.

Q. What is the capital of Ægypt ?

A. Grand Cairo ; various wild beasts are natives of the country.

Q. What is there famous in the country ?

A. The pyramids and mummy pits, the last containing the embalmed bodies of the Antient Ægyptians.

Q. Where lies what is called the Barbary coast ?

A. To the north, along the coast of the Mediterranean, and contains the following

D 2

principal

principal places, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Q. What is comprehended in the third division of Africa?

A. Guinea, or what is called the slave and gold coast.

Q. What are its chief articles of commerce?

A. The persons of the natives, who are sold for slaves; gold and ivory; the English, French, and Dutch, have settlements on this coast: the east and west coasts from the tropic of capricorn to the equator, belong to the Portuguese.

Q. What is the famous cape of Africa?

A. The cape of Good Hope, at the south extremity of the country, where ships of all nations stop in their way to the East Indies; the Dutch have a fort here.

Q. What are the principal rivers in Africa?

A. The Niger, Gambia, and Nile, the last of which by its annual overflow, supplies the place of rain, and fertilizes all Ægypt. It has also

also many islands subject to different states, some of which produce excellent wines.

Q. What are its mountains?

A. The Atlas, the mountains of the Moon, and the famous pike of Teneriffe, three miles high.

A M E R I C A.

Q. What is the length and breadth of America?

A. About nine thousand miles in length, and its greatest breadth, three thousand six hundred and ninety.

Q. What is the climate of America?

A. From its great extent it experiences all the variety of climates which the earth affords.

Q. What is its soil?

A. Very various, producing all the metals, minerals, and drugs, to be met with in the other parts of the world; its mines of gold and silver, seem inexhaustible.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into

A. Into two great continents, called the northern and southern, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien.

Q. How is it bounded?

A. On the east by the Atlantic ocean, which separates it from Europe and Africa; on the west by the Pacific ocean, which separates it from Asia; on the south it is surrounded by the Southern ocean; and on the north by the land and seas about the arctic pole.

Q. What part of North America now belongs to Great Britain.

A. Canada, or the province of Quebec, and Nova Scotia, the capital of which is Halifax: the other provinces have revolted from the mother country, and erected themselves into a republic.

Q. To what state does the southern division belong?

A. Chiefly to Spain and Portugal.

Q. What is imported into England from its American possessions?

A. Unwrought

A. Unwrought skins, furs, &c. for which they receive in exchange the manufactures of the other country.

Q. Which are the Spanish dominions in North America?

A. East and west Florida, with new and old Mexico.

Q. Which are its southern dominions?

A. Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and La Plata, famous for their silver mines.

Q. Which are the principal mountains in America?

A. The Andes in South America, and the Apalachian in North.

Q. Which are its rivers?

A. The Mississippi, the river St. Lawrence, and the Delaware in North America; the Amazonas, Río de la Plata or Plate river, and the Oronoko in South America.

It abounds also with large lakes.

Q. Are there not many islands also in America?

A. Yes,

A. Yes, and these are denominated the West Indies, in contradistinction to the countries and islands of Asia, beyond the cape of Good Hope, which are called the East Indies.

Q. To whom do they belong?

A. The richest and best are the property of the English; several are under the power of the French; and Cuba, with part of Hispaniola belong to the Spaniards.

Q. What is the produce of these islands?

A. Sugar and rum, the former extracted from the cane, and the latter distilled from the molasses; the leaves also and tops are provender for the cattle, and the refuse serves for firing.

Q. What other articles do they produce?

A. Pimento, or Jamaica pepper, indigo, and the wood called mahogany.

Q. What is the climate of the West Indies?

A. Very hot from their situation between the tropics.

Q. Are there not some newly discovered countries,

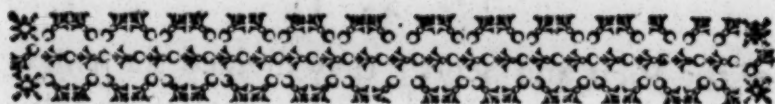
countries, and what is their situation.

A There is a cluster of islands between the eastern part of Kamptschatka and the western part of America; and others are situated in the South seas : there are also many unknown countries.



E

A BRIEF



A BRIEF
CHRONOLOGY
OF THE
KINGS OF ENGLAND,
FROM THE INVASION OF THE
ROMANS UNDER JULIUS CÆSAR,
THEIR ORDER OF SUCCESSION FROM THE
CONQUEST,
THE NUMBER OF YEARS EACH KING REIGN'D,
WITH THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS WHICH MARK'D THE
DIFFERENT REIGNS.

Q. WHEN and by whom were the Britons invaded?

A. By the Romans under Julius Cæsar, about fifty years before Christ, who after more than one hundred years subdued the island.

Q. What race of kings succeeded the Romans?

A. The Saxons, a German state, who were invited over by the Romans to repel the attacks of
of

of the Picts and Scots ; they divided the kingdom into seven principalities, which were called the Saxon heptarchy, and this, after four hundred years, was united into one by Egbert.

Q. How long did the race of Saxon kings continue uninterrupted ?

A. From the year eight hundred, to the year one thousand and sixteen.

Q. What particular enemy had they to oppose ?

A. The Danes.

Q. Were there any Danish kings reigned in England ?

A. Three ; from the last mentioned year to one thousand and thirty nine, when the Saxon line was again restored, to one thousand and sixty-five.

Q. Who then succeeded ?

A. William of Normandy, who defeated and killed Harold, at the famous battle of Hastings, and laid his claim to the crown ; being the first of the Norman line : He began his reign in the year 1066, and reign'd 21 years.

Q. What were the principal events of his reign?

A. Feudal law; trials by juries; severe laws against hunting in the new Forest; the curfew bell, on the ringing of which, at eight o'clock, every body was to put out fire and candle; confiscations of the estates of the English nobility, to bestow them upon his Norman followers; the foundation of the tower laid; a rebellion of his sons; nearly killed by his son Robert; doomsday book compiled; died in consequence of being bruised by the plunging of his horse, which threw him forward on the pommel of the saddle.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. William Rufus, son of the conqueror, who began to reign 1087, reign'd 13 years.

Q. What were the events of his reign?

A. The crown disputed by his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy; the crusades, or an attempt to rescue the Christians out of the hands of infidels, began; Robert goes to them; London bridge carried away by a flood; rebuilt of wood; a wall built round the tower; Westminster

minster hall built ; the king shot accidentally by Walter Tyrrell and killed.

Q. Who was the next king ?

A. Henry 1st another son of the conqueror, began to reign 1100, reign'd 35 years.

Q. What happened in his reign ?

A. Robert returned from the holy land, and laid claim to the crown ; Henry took him prisoner and ordered his eyes to be put out in prison ; abolished the curfew ; the Thames dry for three days ; the king's eldest son shipwreck'd and drown'd, with above 140 young noblemen ; the king never more seen to laugh ; died eating lampreys.

Q. Who succeeded ?

A. Stephen, grandson to the conqueror by his daughter Adela, usurped the throne, began to reign 1135, and reign'd 19 years.

Q. What happened under him ?

A. He seized the late king's treasures, amounting to one hundred thousand pounds ; was opposed by Matilda, the last king's daughter and made prisoner ; a compromise between Henry, the son of Matilda, and Stephen.

Q. Who

Q. Who succeeded Stephen?

A. Henry II^d. the first of the Plantagenet line, grandson to Henry Ist. began to reign 1154, reign'd 35 years.

Q. What were the events of his reign?

A. The famous Thomas a Becket made lord chancellor and archbishop of Canterbury; he sides with the Pope; is murdered by four of the king's household; the king does penance for Becket's murder; Ireland subdued under Strongbow, and Scotland made to do homage; the king was married to Eleanor, the divorced queen of France, who with her sons conspire against the king, on account of his mistress fair Rosamond; he dies of grief; glass windows began to be used in private houses; the circuits of the judges fixed.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Richard Ist. son of Henry II^d. began to reign 1189, reign'd 10 years.

Q. What were the events of this reign?

A. Richard undertook an expedition to the holy land; was very successful; but on his return taken prisoner and ransomed; victorious
over

over the French ; died of a wound he received in besieging a castle.

Q. Who was the next king ?

A. John, another son of Henry II^d. began to reign 1199, reign'd 17 years and a half.

Q. What happened in his reign ?

A. He murdered his own nephew Arthur ; resigned his crown to the Pope's legate ; signed magna charta in Runnemedc ; quarrelled with the barons, who apply to the king of France ; he died of grief for the loss of his baggage, carriages, and treasures, by a flood in Lincolnshire, as he was going to oppose the king of France.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Henry III^d. son of John, began to reign 1216, reign'd 56 years.

Q. What were the events of this reign ?

A. Lewis of France claimed the crown ; was opposed with success ; the tower of London repaired and fortified ; aldermen first chosen in London ; Westminster Abbey finished ; the commons of England first summoned to meet,

meet, by means of the Earl of Leicester, who rose against the king, in consequence of his partiality to foreigners; defeated him, and took him prisoner, with his son Prince Edward; escapes; Leicester is killed, and the king released.

Q. Who succeeded?

A. Edward the 1st. son of Henry III. who began to reign 1272, reign'd 34 years and a half.

Q. What happened under him?

A. An attempt was made to murder him at the holy land by a Mahometan, Wales united to England: the king's son for the first time called Prince of Wales; he reduced Scotland to obedience, after different conspiracies; the magna charta finally established; parliaments were more regularly called; Wallace, a famous Scotch commander executed, drawn, and quartered; spectacles invented? coals first in use.

Q. Who succeeded next?

A. Edward

A. Edward III. son of Edward I. began to reign 1307, reign'd 19 years and a half.

Q. What were the events of this reign?

A. He neglected the war with Scotland; gave his whole attention to favorites; forced to resign his crown; had his bowels burnt.

Q. Who was the next king?

A. Edward III. son of the last king, began to reign 1327, reign'd 50 years and a half.

Q. What were the events of this reign?

A. Mortimer, the late king's favorite, was hang'd; the king headed a great army against Scotland; was in danger of being killed in his tent; victorious; the famous battle of Cressy was fought, in which 30,000 English, defeated one hundred thousand French, by the valour of the king's son, called the Black Prince; cannon first used in this battle; siege laid to Calais; the battle of Poitiers was fought, in which the king of France and his son were taken prisoners; four kings entertained by the city at the lord mayor's house; Wickliffe

preaches against the Pope; the order of the garter instituted.

Q. Who succeeded?

A. Richard II. grandson of Edward the III. by his eldest son the black Prince, who died in his father's life-time; began to reign 1377, reign'd 22 years.

Q. What were the events?

A. An insurrection, in consequence of a poll tax, headed by Wat Tyler, who was killed in Smithfield by Walworth, the lord mayor, for his insolence; the king fond of favorites; an association against him; he is dethroned and murdered at Pontefract castle.

Q. Who was the next king?

A. Henry IV. son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son to Edward, the first of the house of Lancaster; began to reign 1399, reign'd 13 years and a half.

Q. What happened in his reign?

A. Continued rebellion, from the injustice of his claim; Percy surnamed Hotspur, the duke of Northumberland's son, distinguished himself,

himself, was killed ; the prince of Wales very degenerate ; was sent to prison for striking justice Gascoyne on the bench.

Q. Who succeeded ?

A. Henry Vth. son of Henry the IV. began to reign 1413, reign'd 9 years and a half.

Q. What happened ?

A. He dismissed his profligate companions ; went to war with France to recover some grants which had been given up ; the famous battle of Agincourt fought ; the king's life saved by one Gam, a Welshman ; fourteen thousand taken prisoners, ten thousand killed, and only forty English.

Q. Who succeeded ?

A. Henry VIth. son of Henry Vth. began to reign 1422, reign'd 38 years and a half.

Q. What were the events ?

A. The famous Joan of Arc distinguished herself ; the king opposed by Richard duke of York ; several battles were fought with different success, the king's forces being headed by his queen, Margaret of Anjou ; the duke of

York was killed; his son asserted his claim; the first lord mayor's show in London.

Q. Who was appointed king?

A. Edward IVth. descended from Edward the IIIrd. by Lionel his third son, was fixed on the throne, (Henry not being dead) in the year 1461, reign'd 22 years; offended the Earl of Warwick, who with an army restored Henry; they fought again at Barnet; the Earl of Warwick was slain; Margaret and her son taken prisoners; the latter stabbed before her; she died privately; the duke of Clarence being accused of treason, was sentenced to be drowned in a butt of malmsey; he was the 1st. of the house of York.

Q. Who succeeded?

A. Edward Vth. son of Edward the IVth. under age, sent with his brother to the tower by their uncle Richard the IIIrd. and there murdered; began to reign 1483, reign'd 2 months and 18 days; Jane Shore, mistress of Edward, does public penance.

Q. Who succeeded?

A. Richar

A. Richard the III^d. brother of Edward the IVth. began to reign 1483, reign'd 2 years.

Q. What happened?

A. Henry earl of Richmond, claimed the crown; fought with Richard and killed him, which ended the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to all the antient nobility.

Q. Who succeeded Richard?

A. Henry VIIth. named Tudor, son of the countess of Richmond, of the house of Lancaster, who united the houses of York and Lancaster, by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the IVth. the first of the house of Tudor; began to reign 1485, reign'd 23 years and a half.

Q. What occurred in his reign?

A. Attempts were made by Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck to deprive him of the crown, by counterfeiting the characters of others who had a better right to it; defeated; Greek was first introduced into England; the king very much improved the constitution; left almost

almost two millions of money behind him, which he had extorted from his subjects.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Henry the VIIIth. son of Henry the VIIth. began to reign 1509, reign'd 38 years.

Q. What happened in his reign?

A. The reformation or change in religion took place, by means of Luther; the king wrote against him, and was stiled defender of the faith, by the Pope; he afterwards abjured the Pope's supremacy; he was married to six wives; the famous cardinal Wolsey disgraced; the bible printed in English.

Q. Who succeeded?

A. Edward the VIth. son of Henry the VIIIth. by Jane Seymour, began to reign 1547, reign'd 6 years and a half.

Q. What occurred in his reign?

A. The reformation was compleated; he died at 16 and settled the crown on lady Jane Grey.

Q. Who succeeded?

A. Mary, daughter of Henry the VIIIth.
who

who began to reign 1553, and reign'd 5 years and a half.

Q. What events happened?

A. Lady Jane Grey and her husband lord Dudley were beheaded; the queen married Philip of Spain, a bigotted catholic; the protestants were persecuted and several burnt alive; the catholic religion was restored.

Q. Who succeeded her?

A. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIIIth. began to reign 1558, reign'd 44 years and a half.

Q. What were the events of her reign?

A. She was a great supporter of the protestant religion against the Pope, &c which was re-established: Mary queen of Scots was beheaded; the Spanish armada defeated; the earl of Essex, a great favorite, for plotting against her, was beheaded; watches were first brought into England from Germany.

Q. Who succeeded Elizabeth?

A. James the 1st. great grandson of James
the

the IVth king of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of Henry the VIIIth and first of the Stuart family in England; he began to reign 1603, reign'd 22 years.

Q. What were the events of this reign?

A. He was styled king of Great Britain; gunpowder plot discovered; the colony of Virginia planted by the English; Chelsea college founded; Sir Thomas Overbury was poisoned, and Sir Walter Raleigh executed for high treason.

Q. Who succeeded?

A. Charles the Ist. son of James the Ist. who began to reign 1625, reign'd 24 years.

Q. What happened?

A. Coaches were first used in London by the gentry; the duke of Buckingham was stabbed by one Felton; old Parr, 152 years old, presented to the king; the king extorted oppressive loans from his subjects; lord Strafford was beheaded; civil wars for some time prevailed; the king himself was defeated, and being taken, was tried and beheaded.

Q. Who

Q. Who succeeded?

A. Cromwell usurped the throne 1645, while the king was alive, remained in power 4 years, and was succeeded by Charles the IId. son of Charles the Ist. who had the title of king 1649, began to reign 1650, and reign'd 37 years.

Q. What happened during the usurpation?

A. Several sea fights with the Dutch; Jamaica was taken; the king defeated by Cromwell; obliged to disguise himself, and once to conceal himself in an oak tree; left the kingdom; restored by means of Monk; a plague in London, carried off almost seventy thousand people; the great fire of London happened, which destroyed many thousand houses, and four hundred streets; Milton the poet died; the statue at Charing cross was erected; several plots were discovered; lord Russel beheaded.

Q. Who succeeded?

A. James the IId. son of Charles the Ist. who after reigning 3 years abdicated the government, began to reign 1685.

G

Q. What

Q. What happened in his reign ?

A. He shewed himself a friend to the Catholic religion ; the duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king, defeated and beheaded ; the prince of Orange invited over by many noblemen and gentlemen ; he and the princess chosen by parliament king and queen of England ; began to reign 1689, and reign'd 13 years.

Q. Who were they ?

A. The former, William, was nephew and son-in-law of James the 1st. the latter the daughter of James the 1st. in whom, with Anne her sister, ended the protestant line of Charles the 1st.

Q. What happened in this reign ?

A. King James assisted by the French landed in Ireland ; was defeated on the banks of the river Boyne ; a war with France ; the French fleet defeated by admiral Russel, 21 of their largest ships were taken ; the French afterwards successful against the English and Dutch ; queen Mary died of the small-pox ; the king broke his collar bone in consequence of a fall from

from his horse ; James the II^d. died in France ; his son proclaimed king of England by the French King.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Anne, daughter of James the II^d. began to reign 1702, reign'd 12 years and a half.

Q. What were the events ?

A. War was declared against France and Spain ; the duke of Marlborough appointed commander general ; sir George Rooke defeated the combined fleet ; the famous battle of Blenheim was fought, in which the French and Bavarians were completely routed ; thirteen thousand were taken prisoners, and near twenty thousand killed, wounded, and drowned in the Danube ; another complete victory gain'd at Ramilies ; Scotland and England became united ; the first parliament of Great Britain met ; Gibraltar was taken in three days.

Q. Who succeeded ?

A. George the Ist. elector of Hanover, a descendant of James the Ist. began to reign

1714, reign'd 12 years, 10 months, and 10 days.

Q. What were the events of his reign?

A. A rebellion in Scotland in favor of the pretender took place; some lords beheaded; a quadruple alliance formed between the Emperor, Great Britain, France, and afterwards Holland; war against Spain declared; the south sea scheme, which ruined many families, took place; the duke of Marlborough died, and the king at Osnaburgh in his way to Hanover.

Q. Who succeeded?

A. George the 1st. son of George the 1st. who began to reign 1727, and reign'd 33 years and a half.

Q. What happened in his reign?

A. The king visited Hanover twice; two dreadful fires in Dorsetshire and Devonshire; the severe frost commonly called the hard frost, began at Christmas 1739; Porto Bello was taken from the Spaniards by admiral Vernon; Westminster bridge finished; war with France; admiral Anson took the rich Spanish ship with
treasure

treasure to the amount of 11, 500,000 ; a rebellion in Scotland, the rebels entered England, were driven back and defeated by the duke of Cumberland ; some Scotch lords beheaded ; the French fleet was defeated off cape Finisterne ; near half the town of Jamaica burnt down ; a dreadful hurricane also happened ; the prince of Wales died ; war with France ; admiral Byng was tried and shot ; lord George Sackville disgraced for his behaviour at the battle of Minden, where the French were defeated ; Quebec was taken and general Wolfe slain ; lord George declared unfit to serve the king for disobedience ; a great fire at the rope house at Portsmouth ; all Canada surrendered to the English ; the king died at Kensington.

Q. Who succeeded ?

A. George the III^d. grandson of George the II^d. our present king, who began to reign 1760.

Q. What events have already taken place ?

A. The king was married to princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh ; the Czar of Russia deposed and put to death ; peace between England

land and the house of Bourbon; Blackfriars bridge finished; a terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius, stones of an enormous size thrown up a mile high from its mouth; Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm; quantities of tea destroyed at Boston; America declares itself independent; Portsmouth dock yard set on fire by John the painter; general Burgoyne and lord Cornwallis surrender with their armies to the Americans; lord Chatham died; a dreadful riot in London; war with France, Spain, and Holland, who leagued with America against us; admiral Rodney defeated the Spanish, and afterwards the French fleets; the trial of lord George Gordon, who was acquitted; Gibraltar relieved by lord Howe; Great Britain acknowledges the independence of America, with the loss of 13 colonies; a general peace; mail coaches first established, and Sunday schools; balloons much in fashion; the king's life attempted by a woman; convicts sent to Botany Bay instead of America; treaty of commerce with France; a defensive treaty between Prussia, Holland, and Great Britain; the Stadtholder restored to his dignities by means of Great Britain and Prussia, and the
revolting

revolting subjects subdued ; petitions presented for the abolition of the slave trade ; the trial of Warren Hastings on a charge of high crimes, committed in the East Indies, began 1788 ; the king was afflicted with a serious illness, and a regency nearly settled when he recovered ; great rejoicings took place, and a public thanksgiving was made at St. Paul's, by the king and royal family : war in the East Indies declared against Tippoo Saib, and successfully terminated by lord Cornwallis ; the two sons of Tippoo given as hostages for the performance of the conditions of peace ; a revolution began in France, the bastile was destroyed, all nobility abolished, and the revenues of the clergy taken from them ; the king confined to his palace, attempted to escape, was retaken, he assented to the new constitution ; Prussia and Austria combined against France ; dreadful civil commotions ensue, the king and queen very narrowly escaped with their lives, are closely confined and exposed to great indignities, many thousands killed by the mobs, the national convention established, vast numbers emigrated to England ; subscriptions set

on

on foot for them; the combined armies were obliged to retreat, and the places they took were again surrendered to the French, 1792; the war with France continued; the king of France was tried, and condemned to be guillotined; suffered with great fortitude; a general mourning in England for him; the combined armies took several places from the French; some of their West India islands fell into our hands; the French more successful at the end of the campaign; Toulon surrendered again to the French; though they lost several men of war, and their magazines were destroyed; a fresh campaign began with success on the part of the allies; we agreed to subsidize the king of Prussia, who was afterwards not able to supply the men, being obliged to employ them against Poland; the queen of France was guillotined; the French by superior numbers began to be successful; lord Howe completely defeated the French fleet, and took seven sail of the line, after a very desperate engagement; some of our admirals lost their limbs; the French king's sister guillotined; great disputes in the National Convention, several of them guillotined, among whom was
Robespierre,

Robespierre, who had been the means of exercising great cruelties among the people; the combined armies were obliged to retreat in every part; Holland threatened; Hastings's trial finished, but sentence deferred; seditious practises discovered, and a bill brought in to suppress them, by detaining suspected persons; several were committed to the tower, on a suspicion of high treason, and afterwards tried; the Dutch began through fear to treat with France for a peace; the Habeas Corpus act suspended; a marriage concluded between the Prince of Wales and Princess Caroline of Brunswick; the debts of the Prince taken into consideration by Parliament, and means for liquidating them adopted; the French crossed the river Waal, which was frozen over by the very great severity of weather, and took possession of several States of Holland; the Stadtholder fled to England with his family; the Dutch formed an alliance with the French, and changed the form of their republic; at the close of the campaign, the Austrians were more successful; the English troops returned to England; Spain next made peace with France; nearly seven thousand Emigrants be-

H ing

ing landed on the French coast, to assist the insurgents; were surprized, and most of them either killed or made prisoners; Lord Bridport took three ships of the line from the French, off Port L'Orient; the Cape of Good Hope and Trincomale were taken by the English from the Dutch; the French constitution was changed to two Councils and five Directors; sentence of acquittal passed on Warren Hastings, after a trial which had lasted seven years; a determination to carry on the war; a treaty of commerce ratified with America; his Majesty insulted going to the house of lords, and something like a bullet discharged against his coach; proclamation for magistrates to prevent all improper meetings, and bills introduced for that purpose; an ineffectual attempt was made to try the minds of the Directory, respecting peace, and Mr. Wickham sent over for that purpose; some more Dutch possessions in India fell into the hands of the English; the French were very successful in Italy under Buonaparte, and at the close of the campaign were nearly at Vienna; most of the German states sued for peace; the petty war, between the Maroons and English

glish in Jamaica, was ended by the conquest of
 the former ; some French ships appeared off
 Ireland, but could not land from the weather,
 the rest of the fleet were dispersed, and several
 lost ; war was declared by Spain against this
 country ; lord Malmsbury was dispatched to
 negotiate a peace with France, but without
 effect ; the Bank was ordered not to issue any
 cash ; the state of its affairs examined, and a
 very favourable report made ; a serious mu-
 tiny broke out in the navy, which was happily
 quelled, and the offenders punished ; a victory
 was obtained by Sir John Jarvis, over the
 Spaniards, who with 15 sail defeated 27, and
 took four ; the negotiation was again renewed
 and lord Malmsbury sent to Lisle, but with no
 better success ; admiral Duncan soon after
 gained a great victory over the Dutch, and took
 seven ships of the line and two frigates ; a
 solemn thanksgiving for the three victories was
 appointed, and the King went to St Paul's ;
 a negotiation between Austria and France
 carrying on ; great threats of invading this
 country ; Malta was taken by the French ; a
 very serious rebellion broke out in Ireland, se-
 veral militia regiments sent from England ;
 several

several battles ; the French landed some troops who were taken prisoners ; another attempt was made by France, and their ships were taken by Sir John Warren ; an expedition with 40,000 troops under Buonaparte into Egypt ; Nelson attacked their ships in the harbour, near Alexandria, and took all but two, which fled ; the treaty of Radstadt still going on ; a very severe and long winter with floods ; the king of Naples was obliged to fly to Sicily to avoid the French ; Minorca was taken by the English ; Mr. Grenville being sent over to the king of Prussia, to persuade him to act against France, he and his suit were nearly lost on the ice ; the Russians determined to oppose France ; the French again crossed the Rhine and attacked the Austrians, but were defeated in every battle, and obliged to recross the Rhine.

F I N I S.



